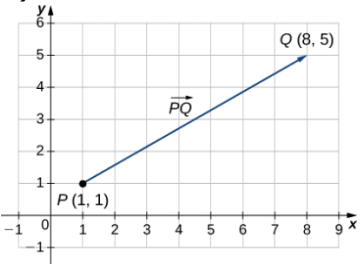


Pre-Cal CW 6.3-6.4 Vectors – Non Calculator

For #'s 1 and 2, Find the component form and magnitude for:	
<p>1)</p> 	<p>2) Initial point of $(-3, 7)$ Terminal point of $(1, 5)$</p>
For #'s 3-6, Given vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , and \mathbf{w} : $u = \langle -2, 4 \rangle$; $v = \langle 3, -1 \rangle$; $w = \langle 5, 3 \rangle$. Find:	
3) $\mathbf{v} + 2\mathbf{w}$	4) $3\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{w}$
5) $3\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}$	6) $(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u})\mathbf{w}$
For #'s 7 and 8, find a unit vector, \mathbf{u} , in the direction of the given vector.	
7) $v = \langle -3, 5 \rangle$	8) $w = 2i - 3j$
9) Find the vector \mathbf{v} with the given magnitude and the same direction as \mathbf{u} . $\ \mathbf{v}\ = 9$ $u = \langle 5, 6 \rangle$	
10) Find the magnitude and direction angle of vector \mathbf{v} . $\mathbf{v} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i - \frac{1}{2}j$	
11) Find the component form of \mathbf{v} given its magnitude and the angle it makes with the positive x-axis. $\ \mathbf{v}\ = \frac{8}{3}$ $\theta = 150^\circ$	
12) Find the angle between the vectors (Write your answer in terms of cosine inverse). $u = 7i - 2j$ $v = -8i + 6j$	
13) Determine whether \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are orthogonal, parallel, or neither. $u = 3i + 4j$ $v = -9i - 12j$	