

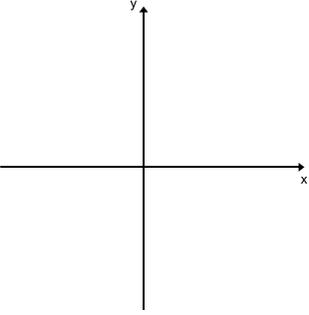
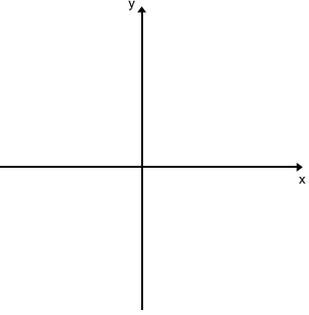
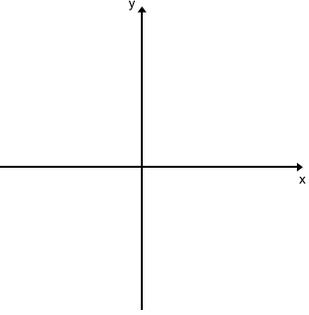
Name _____ Resultant Vectors.

A resultant vector is typically the result of performing operations on one or more vectors.

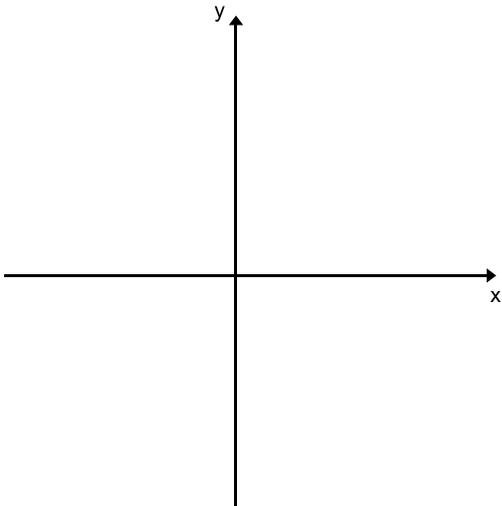
Today, we will focus on vector addition. Vector addition will add two or more vectors to create either a vector triangle (in the case of addition of two vectors) or a vector polygon (the addition of more than two vectors)

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has a heading of 100° and a magnitude of 5 cm Vector BC has a heading of 20° and a magnitude of 3 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
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Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

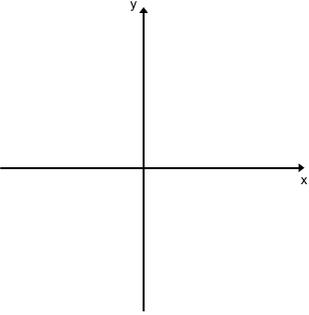
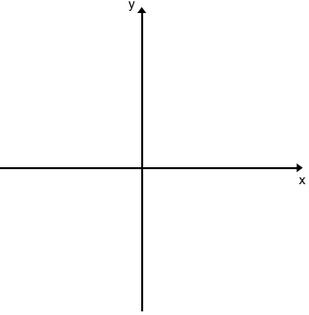
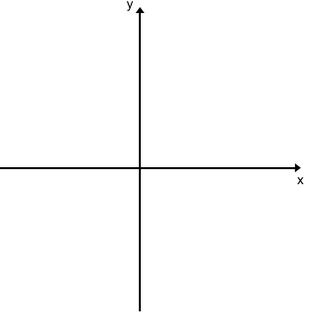
What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

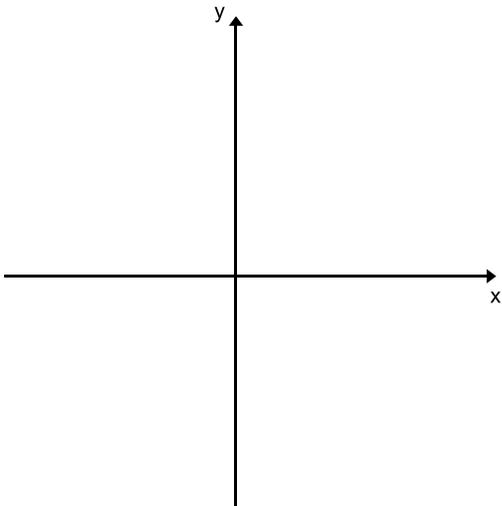
What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has a bearing of 120° and a magnitude of 8 cm. Vector BC has a bearing of 80° and a magnitude of 6 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
--	--	--

Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

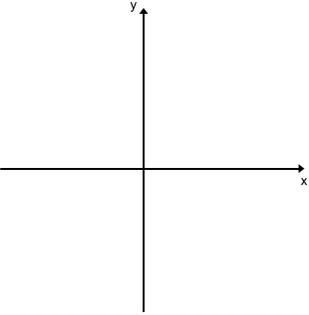
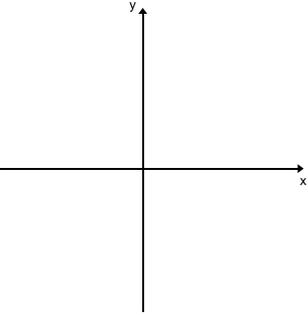
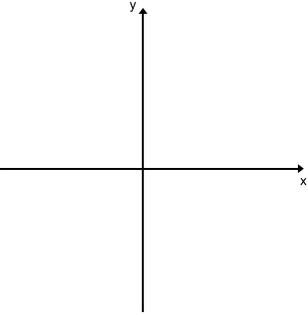
What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

A resultant vector is typically the result of performing operations on one or more vectors.

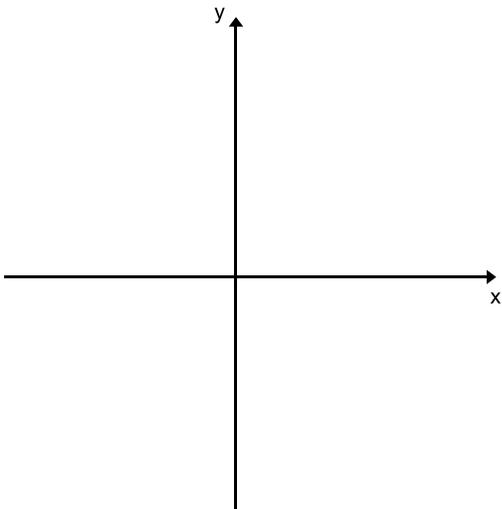
Today, we will focus on vector addition. Vector addition will add two or more vectors to create either a vector triangle (in the case of addition of two vectors) or a vector polygon (the addition of more than two vectors)

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has direction N 50° W and a magnitude of 12 cm Vector BC has direction of W 15° S and a magnitude of 9 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
--	--	--

Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

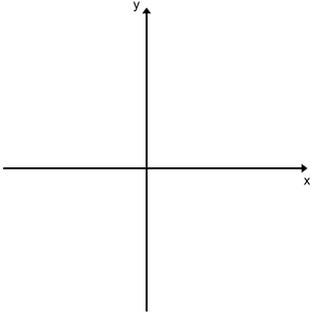
The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____ The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

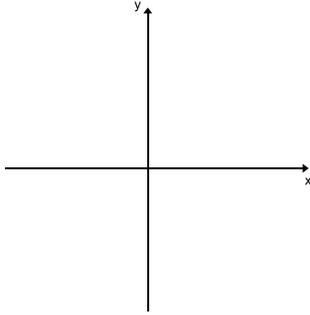
We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has direction 12° South of East and a magnitude of 15 cm. Vector BC has direction 70° North of East and a magnitude of 9 cm.

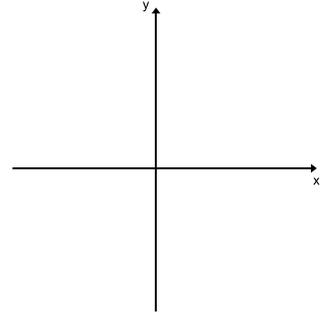
Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin



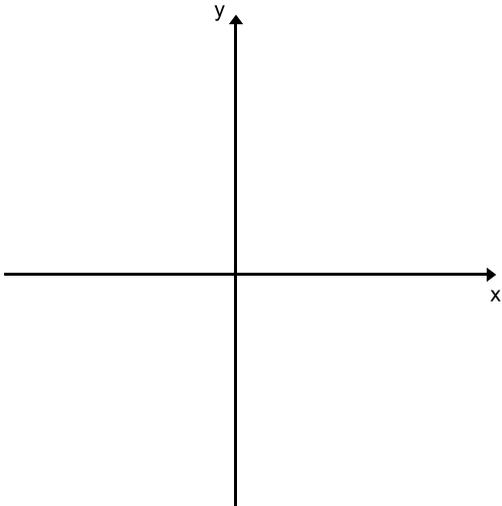
Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin



Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin



Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

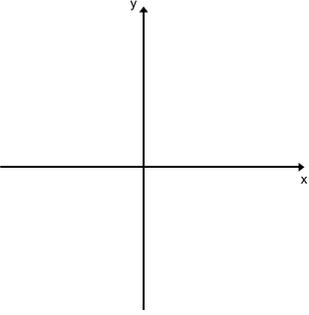
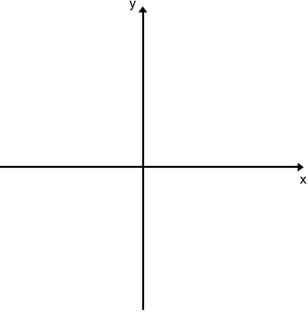
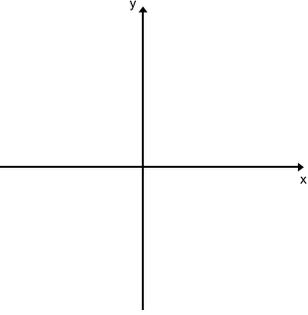
Name _____ HWK Resultant Vectors.

A resultant vector is typically the result of performing operations on one or more vectors.

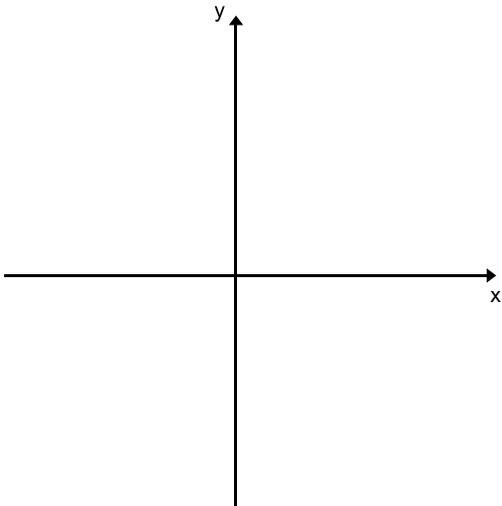
Today, we will focus on vector addition. Vector addition will add two or more vectors to create either a vector triangle (in the case of addition of two vectors) or a vector polygon (the addition of more than two vectors)

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has a heading of 300° and a magnitude of 6 cm Vector BC has a heading of 345° and a magnitude of 9 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
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Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

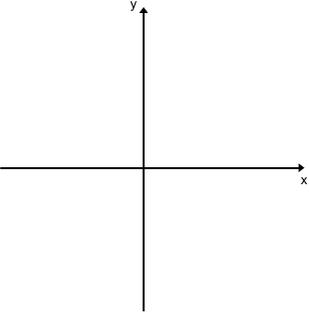
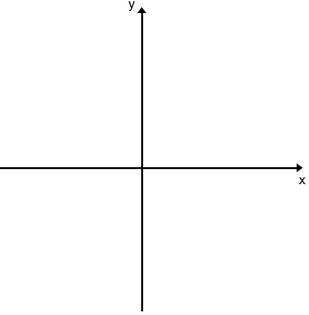
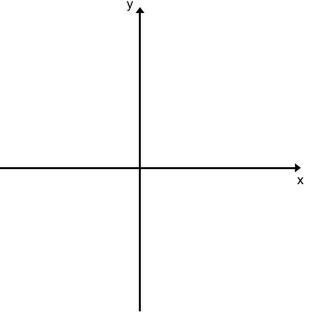
What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

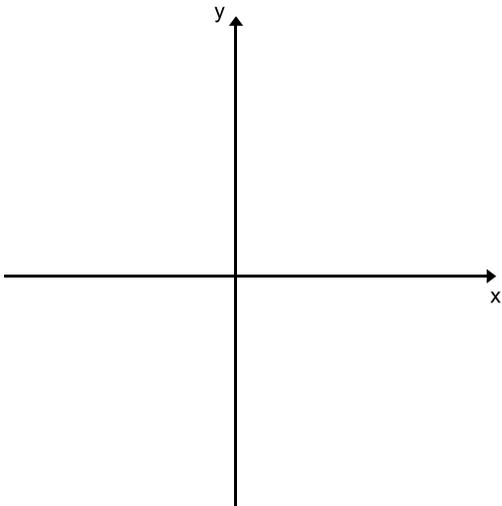
What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has a bearing of 220° and a magnitude of 10 cm Vector BC has a Bearing of 160° and a magnitude of 12 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
--	--	--

Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

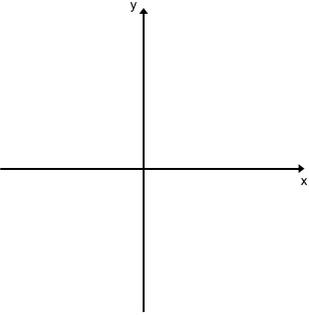
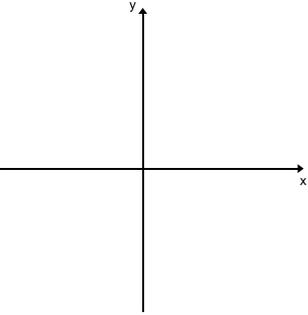
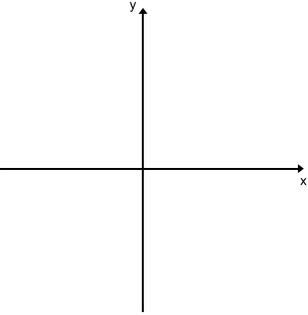
What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

A resultant vector is typically the result of performing operations on one or more vectors.

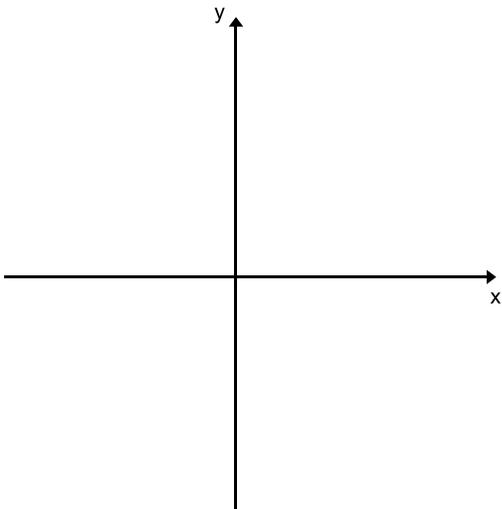
Today, we will focus on vector addition. Vector addition will add two or more vectors to create either a vector triangle (in the case of addition of two vectors) or a vector polygon (the addition of more than two vectors)

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has direction N 60° E and a magnitude of 20 cm Vector BC has direction of S 25° W and a magnitude of 15 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
--	--	--

Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

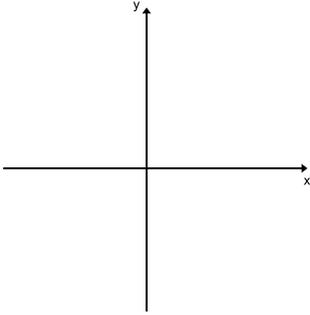
The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____ The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

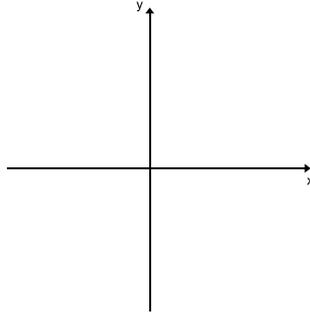
We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has direction 62° East of South and a magnitude of 24 cm Vector BC has direction 50° West of North and a magnitude of 15 cm.

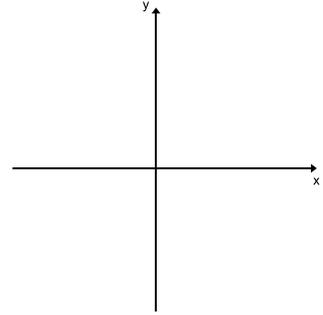
Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin



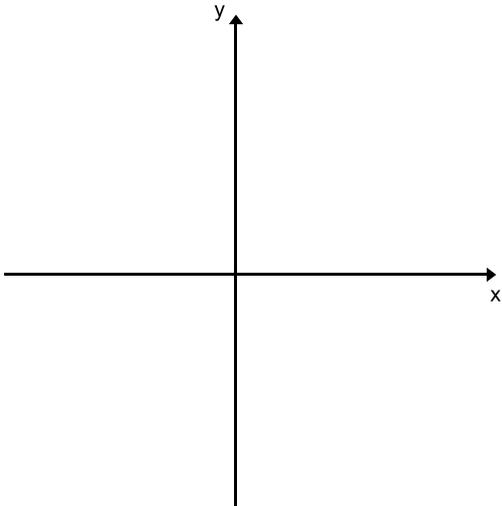
Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin



Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin



Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____ The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

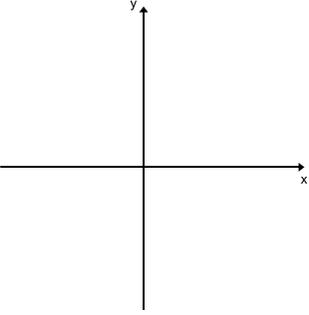
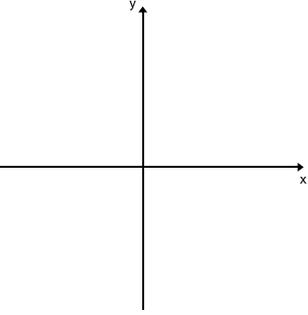
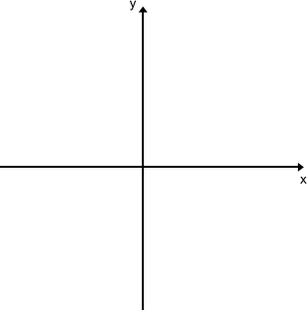
Name _____ HWK Resultant Vectors 2

A resultant vector is typically the result of performing operations on one or more vectors.

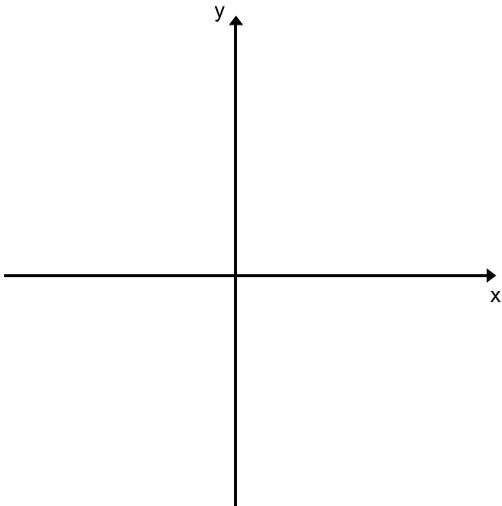
Today, we will focus on vector addition. Vector addition will add two or more vectors to create either a vector triangle (in the case of addition of two vectors) or a vector polygon (the addition of more than two vectors)

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has a heading of 200° and a magnitude of 9 cm Vector BC has a heading of 105° and a magnitude of 12 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AB as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
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Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

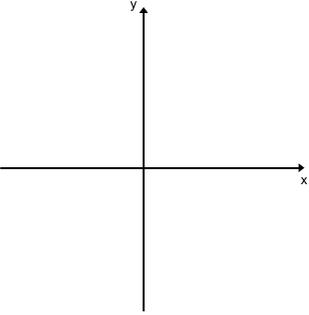
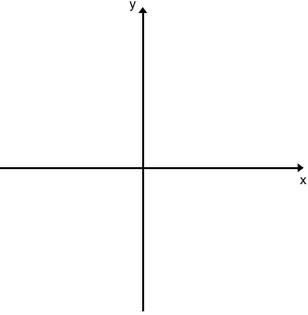
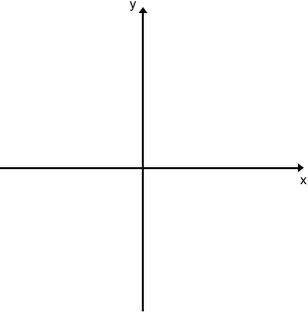
What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

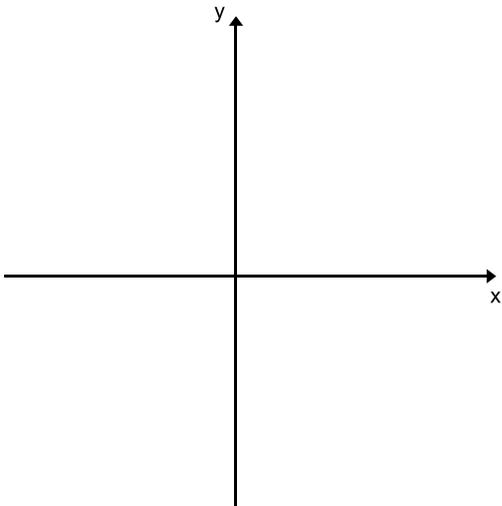
What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has a bearing of 320° and a magnitude of 15 cm Vector BC has a Bearing of 70° and a magnitude of 19 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AC as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
--	--	--

Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

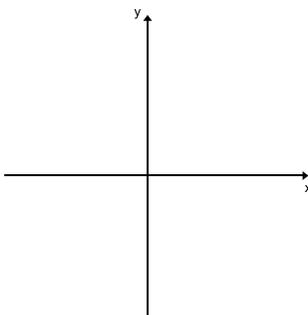
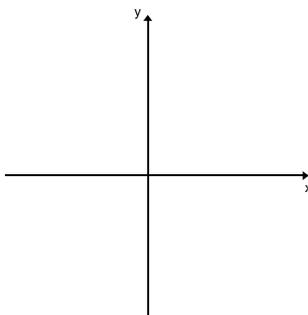
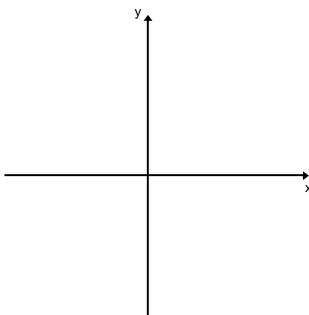
What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

A resultant vector is typically the result of performing operations on one or more vectors.

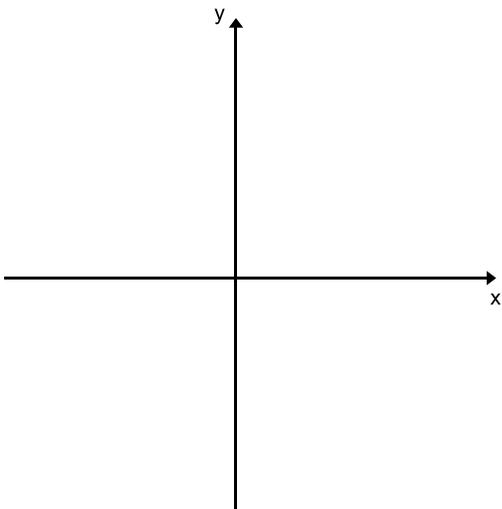
Today, we will focus on vector addition. Vector addition will add two or more vectors to create either a vector triangle (in the case of addition of two vectors) or a vector polygon (the addition of more than two vectors)

We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has direction S 70° E and a magnitude of 20 cm Vector BC has direction of E 65° N and a magnitude of 11 cm.

<p>Draw Vector AB as if A starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin</p> 	<p>Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin</p> 
--	--	--

Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

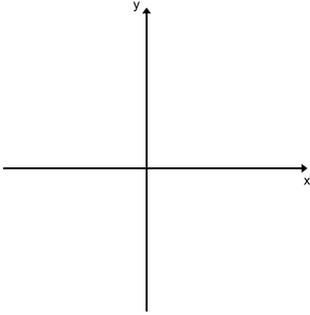
The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

What quadrant did point C end up in? _____

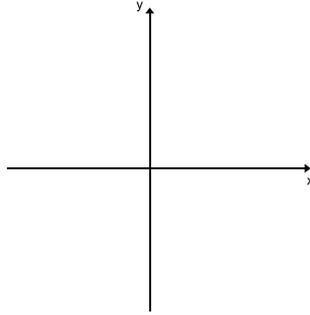
We will focus on vector addition today.

Vector AB has direction 72° West of South and a magnitude of 32 cm. Vector BC has direction 50° North of West and a magnitude of 20 cm.

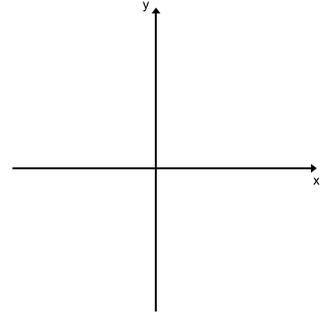
Draw Vector AB as if A starts at the origin



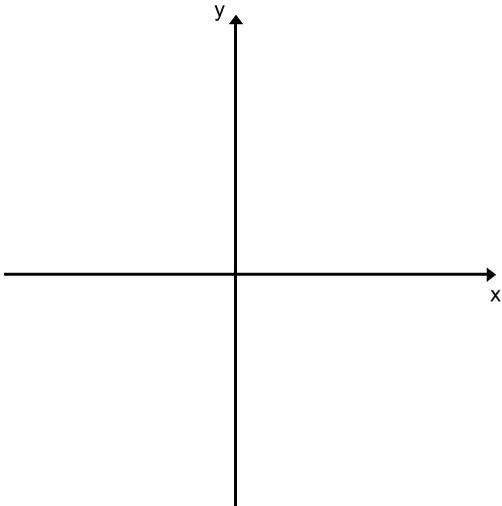
Draw Vector BC as if B starts at the origin



Draw Vector Triangle ABC as if A starts at the origin



Draw vector AC as if A starts at the origin



What is the measure of angle ABC? _____ (Hint rectangles and alternate interior angles help with this task sometimes.)

What is the length of Vector AC? _____ (hint SAS and Law of Cosines is typically how you can find this)

The resultant vector AC has a heading of _____ and a magnitude of _____. The resultant vector AC has a bearing of _____

What quadrant did point C end up in? _____