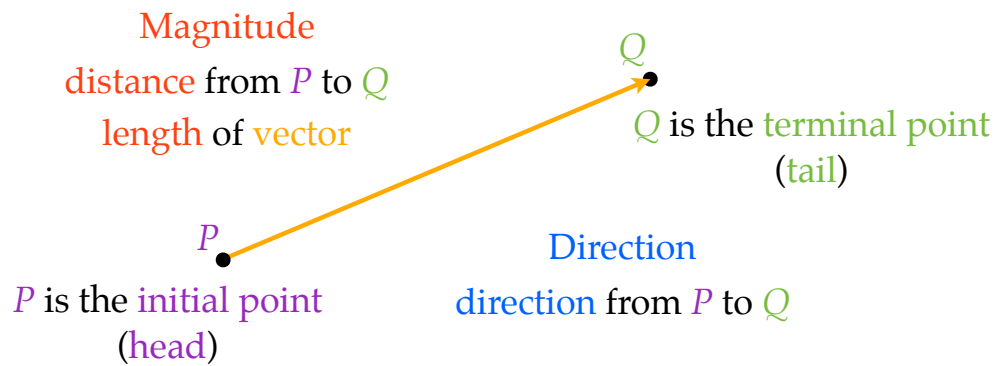


Scalar Multiplication with Vectors

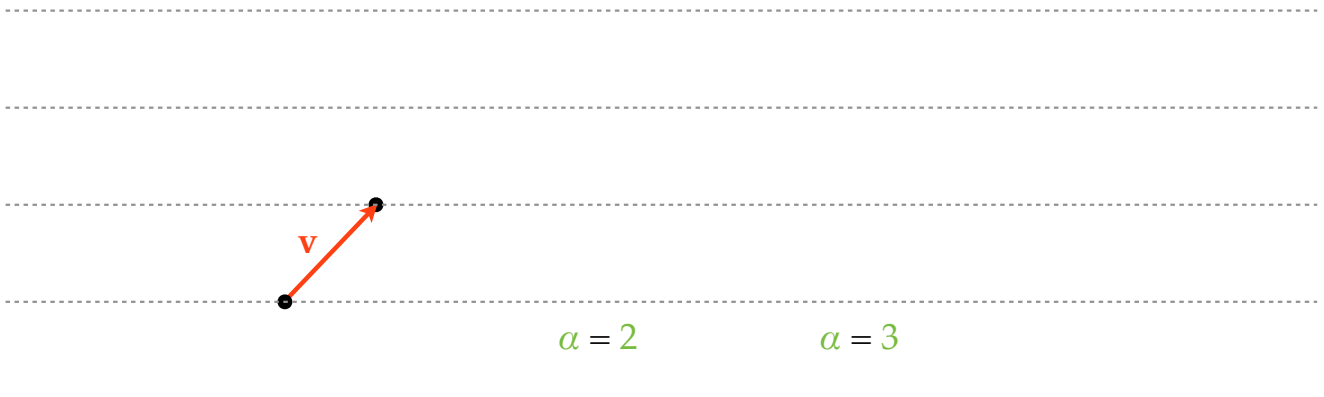
Vectors have a starting and ending point

A vector is a quantity with magnitude and direction



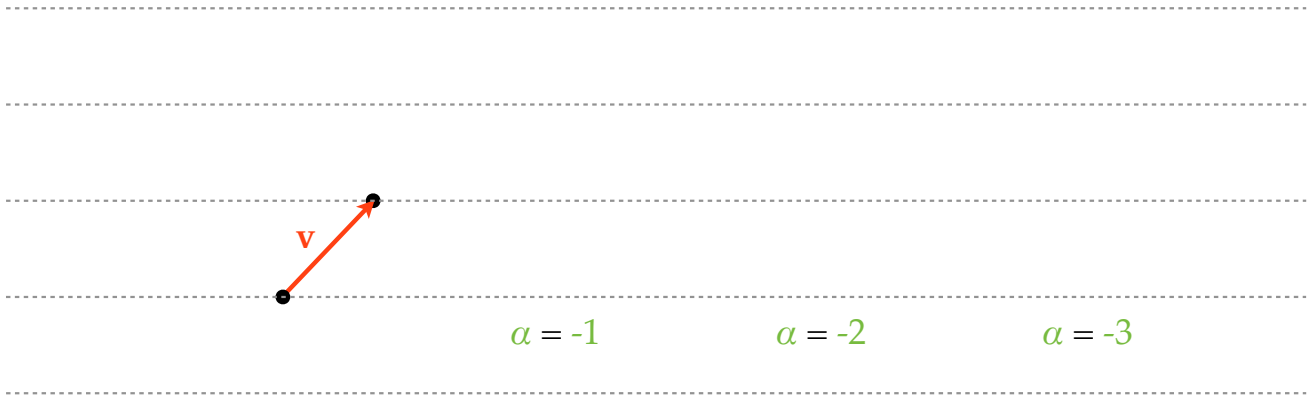
Given scalar α and \mathbf{v} ,

1. if $\alpha > 0$, then $\alpha\mathbf{v}$ has a magnitude α times that of \mathbf{v} in the same direction as \mathbf{v} .



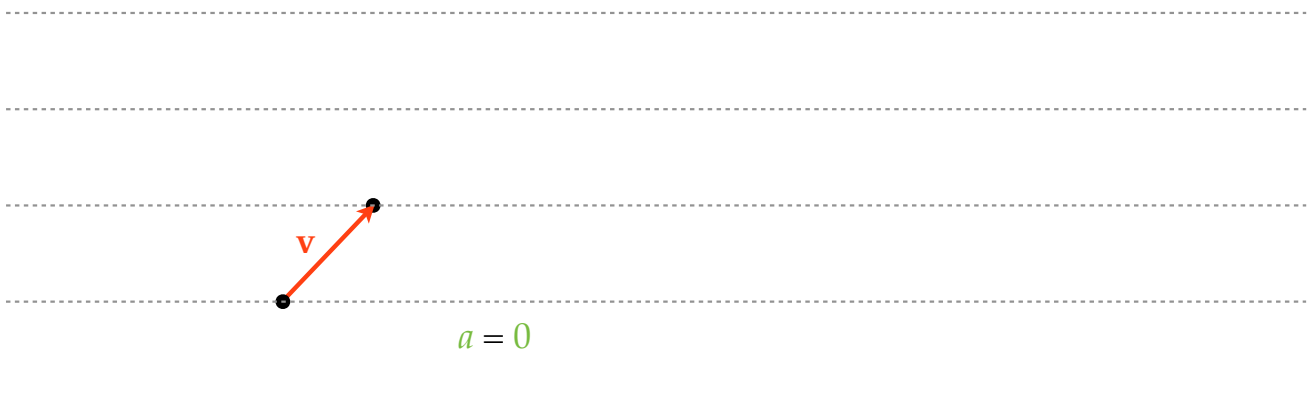
Given scalar α and \mathbf{v} ,

1. if $\alpha > 0$, then $\alpha\mathbf{v}$ has a magnitude α times that of \mathbf{v} in the same direction as \mathbf{v} .
2. if $\alpha < 0$, then $\alpha\mathbf{v}$ has a magnitude $|\alpha|$ times that of \mathbf{v} in the opposite direction as \mathbf{v} .



Given scalar α and \mathbf{v} ,

1. if $\alpha > 0$, then $\alpha\mathbf{v}$ has a magnitude α times that of \mathbf{v} in the same direction as \mathbf{v} .
2. if $\alpha < 0$, then $\alpha\mathbf{v}$ has a magnitude $|\alpha|$ times that of \mathbf{v} in the opposite direction as \mathbf{v} .
3. if $\alpha = 0$ or if $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$, the $\alpha\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$.



Given scalar α and β , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , scalar multiplication has the following properties.

$$0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$$

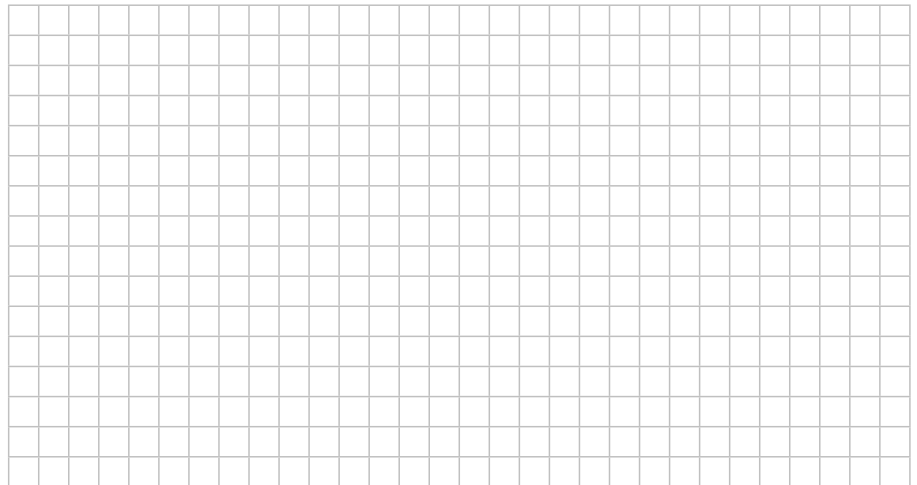
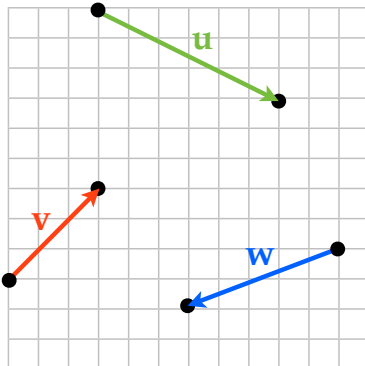
$$-1\mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{v}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)\mathbf{v} = \alpha\mathbf{v} + \beta\mathbf{v} \quad \alpha(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = \alpha\mathbf{v} + \alpha\mathbf{w}$$

$$\alpha(\beta\mathbf{v}) = (\alpha\beta)\mathbf{v}$$

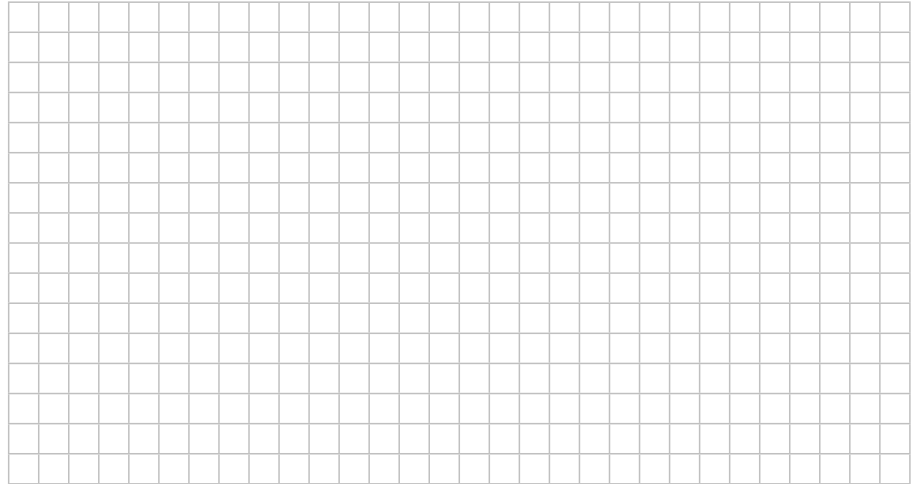
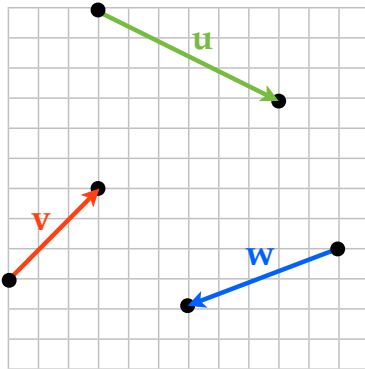
Given \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , complete the following.

$$2\mathbf{v} + 3\mathbf{w}$$



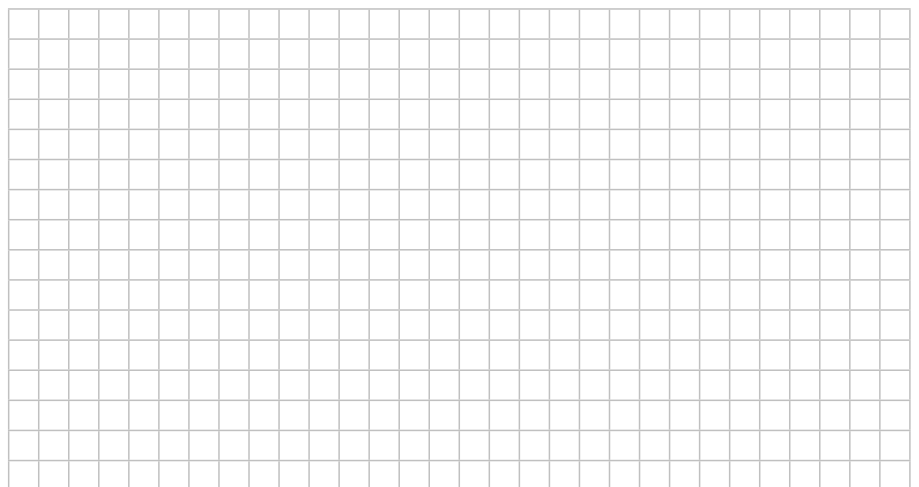
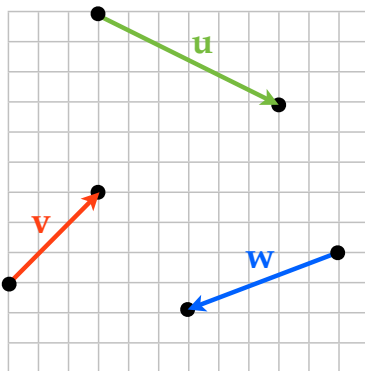
Given \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , complete the following.

$$3\mathbf{u} + 2\mathbf{v}$$



Given \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , complete the following.

$$\mathbf{u} - 3\mathbf{w}$$



Given \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , complete the following.

$$-\mathbf{v} - 2\mathbf{u}$$

