

*I can use vectors to show displacement, velocity, and acceleration. 325-5*

*I can use math to show the connections between, displacement, velocity, and time. 325-2*

# Vector Quantities



Some terminology to know:

**vector quantity:** an amount that has both magnitude and direction [Ex. 34 m/s (west)]

**position:** the distance and direction of an object from a reference point

**displacement:** a change in position of an object in a given direction

A common vector quantity is displacement. It is shown with an **arrow** above the term. **Displacement** would look like  $\vec{d}$

For example, a baseball player may run a certain distance to catch a fly ball.

If we knew the distance covered, we could write his **displacement**. The notation for this would be

$$\vec{d} = 10 \text{ m [right]}$$



A triangle ( $\Delta$ ) is placed in front of displacement ( $\vec{d}$ ) to show change between 2 displacements. ( $\Delta\vec{d}$ )

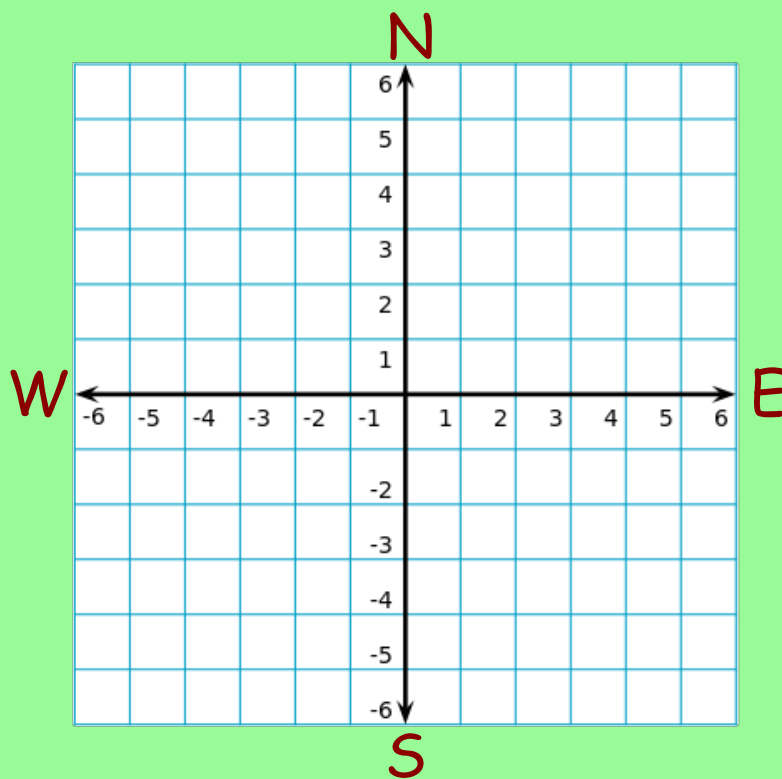
Example:

A curling rock leaves a curler's hand at a point 9.2m from the starting point and

travels southward [S]. What is its displacement from its original point of release after it has slid to a point 32.0m from the same edge?



Because vectors imply a direction, they indicate when a value should be a negative or positive.



Usually we imply that **east** and **north** are positive while **south** and **west** are negative.

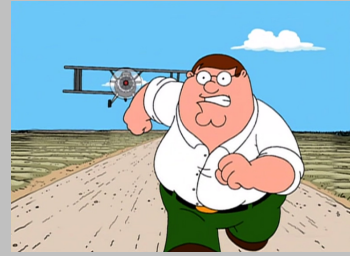
Vectors can also be drawn to scale!

Example:

Two players are playing badminton. One player serves the birdie a distance of 4.2m [E]. It is returned by the other player a distance of 7.1m [W]. What is the displacement of the birdie?

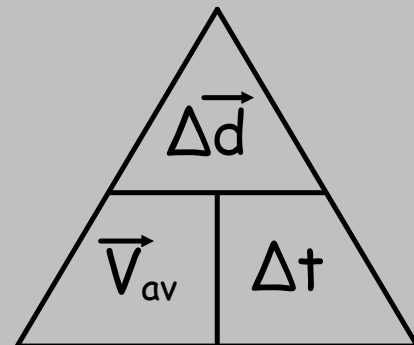


# Average Velocity



Average **velocity** is different than average **speed** because **velocity** is a vector quantity meaning it has a magnitude (ex: 23 m/s) AND a direction (ex: west).

$$\vec{v}_{av} = \frac{\Delta \vec{d}}{\Delta t}$$



When calculating average **speed**, we use the total distance traveled.

When finding the average **velocity**, use the displacement.

Example:



(\*1st 30 seconds\*)

The world's fastest coconut tree climber (2017) is George "Jonny" Iona. It takes him only **5.62 seconds** to climb barefoot **8.00 meters** up a coconut tree.

Calculate Jonny's **average velocity** for this motion, assuming that the climb was vertically upward.