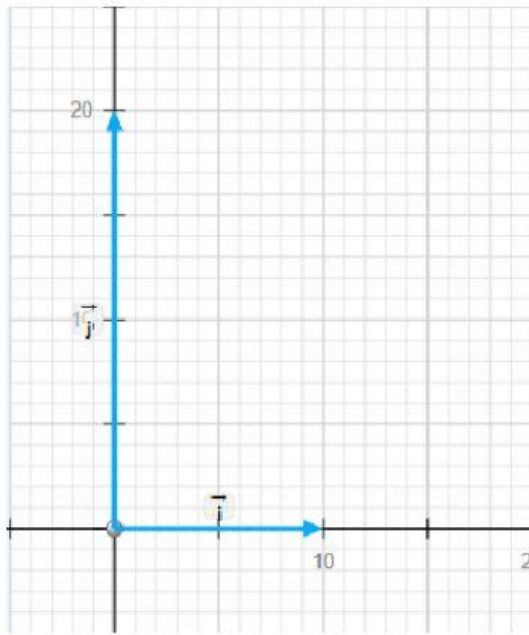


## VECTOR UNITARIOS

1.



Calcular:

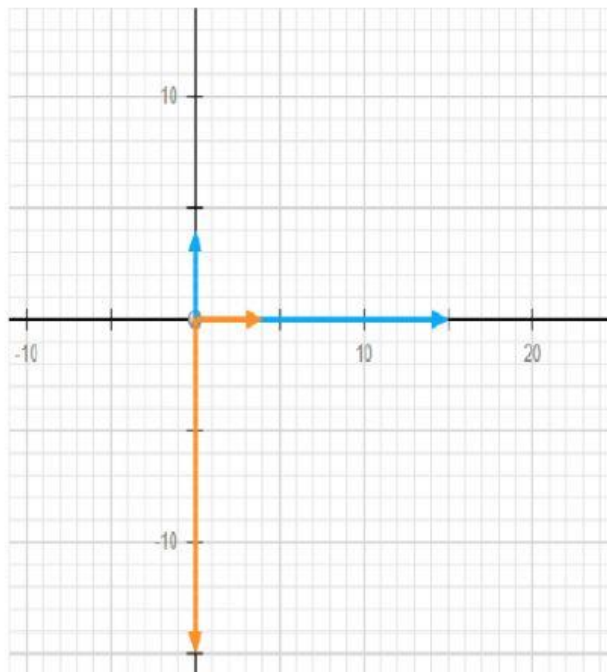
$$\vec{A} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$|\vec{A}| =$$

$$\varnothing = \tan^{-1} - =$$

$$\vec{U}_A = - ( \quad \hat{i} ; \quad \hat{j} )$$

2.-



Calcular:

$$\vec{A} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$\vec{B} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$\vec{R} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$|\vec{R}| =$$

$$\varnothing = \tan^{-1} - =$$

$$\vec{U}_R = - ( \quad \hat{i} ; \quad \hat{j} )$$

3.- Encontrar el vector resultante, módulo, dirección y el vector unitario de la resultante.

Calcular:

$$\vec{A} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{B} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{R} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$|\vec{R}| =$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} =$$

$$\vec{U}_R = \frac{1}{|\vec{R}|} (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

4.- Encontrar el vector resultante, módulo, dirección y el vector unitario de la resultante.

$$\vec{A} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{B} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{R} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$|\vec{R}| =$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} =$$

$$\vec{U}_R = \frac{1}{|\vec{R}|} (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

5.- Encontrar el vector resultante, módulo, dirección y el vector unitario de la resultante.

$$\vec{A} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{B} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

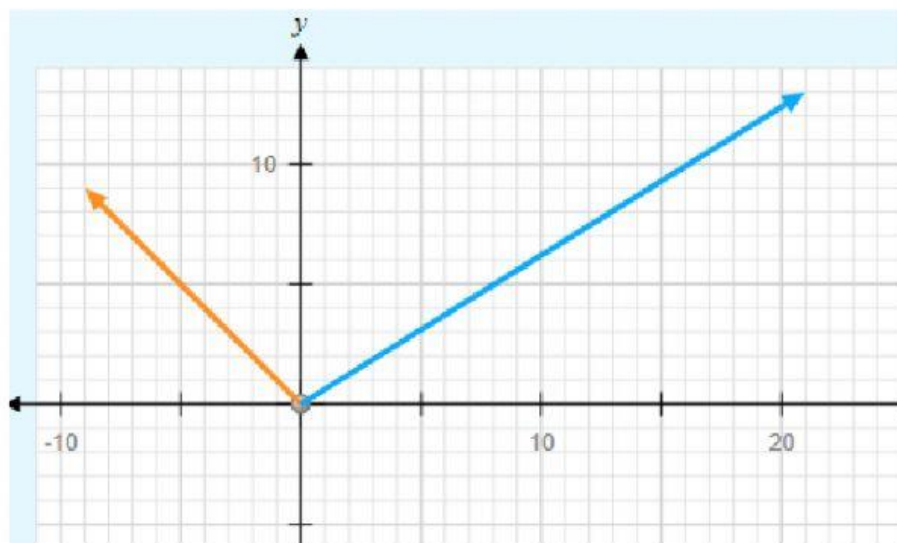
$$\vec{R} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$|\vec{R}| =$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} =$$

$$\vec{U}_R = \frac{1}{|\vec{R}|} (\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

6-



Calcular:

$$\vec{A} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$\vec{B} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$\vec{R} = ( \quad \hat{i} + \quad \hat{j} )$$

$$|\vec{R}| =$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$$

$$\vec{U}_R = - ( \quad \hat{i} ; \quad \hat{j} )$$