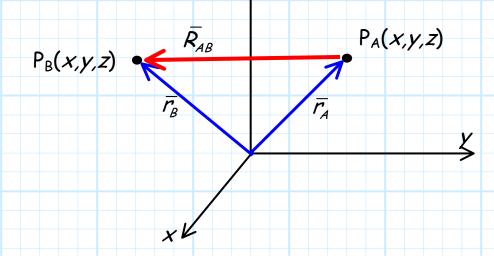
## <u>Applications of the</u> <u>Position Vector</u>

Position vectors are **particularly useful** when we need to determine the directed distance between **two** arbitrary points in space.  $\Lambda_z$ 



If the location of **point**  $P_A$  is denoted by position vector  $\overline{r_A}$ , and the location of **point**  $P_B$  by position vector  $\overline{r_B}$ , then the **directed distance** from point  $P_A$  to point  $P_B$ , is:

$$\overline{R}_{AB} = \overline{r}_{B} - \overline{r}_{A}$$

We can use this directed distance  $\overline{R}_{AB}$  to describe **much** about the relative locations of point P<sub>A</sub> and P<sub>B</sub>!

For example, the physical distance between these two points is simply the magnitude of this directed distance: Ż d  $P_A(x,y,z)$  $P_B(x,y,z)$  $d = \left| \overline{R_{AB}} \right| = \left| \overline{r_B} - \overline{r_A} \right|$ X Likewise, we can specify the **direction** toward point  $P_B$ , with **respect** to point  $P_A$ , by find the **unit vector**  $\hat{a}_{AB}$ : Ζ â<sub>AB</sub>  $P_A(x,y,z)$  $\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{B}}(x,y,z)$  $\overline{r_{B}}$  $\bar{r}_{A}$  $\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}} = \frac{\overline{R}_{\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}}}{|\overline{R}_{\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}}|} = \frac{\overline{r}_{\boldsymbol{B}} - \overline{r}_{\boldsymbol{A}}}{|\overline{r}_{\boldsymbol{B}} - \overline{r}_{\boldsymbol{A}}|}$ <u>X</u> XL