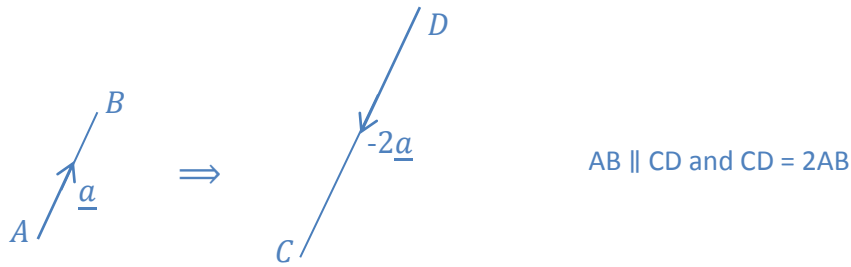
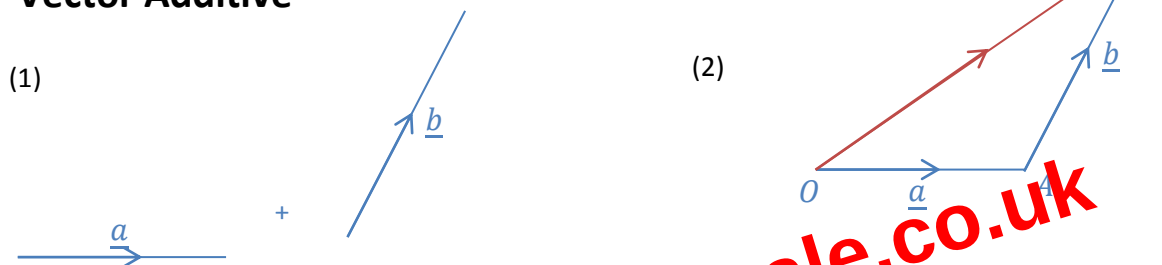


- 3) When $\lambda < 0$, $\lambda \underline{a}$ is, $|\underline{a}|$ like $-\lambda$ time big and opposite to the same vector $\underline{a}$'s direction.



That means $-\underline{a}$ is a vector that parallel, same proportional and opposite to $\underline{a}$.

• Vector Additive



When we have to addition 2 vectors like $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ in picture (1), firstly we numbered those lines, $\underline{a}$ as $\overrightarrow{OA}$ and $\underline{b}$ as $\overrightarrow{AB}$.

Then we join those 2 vectors like picture (2) (direction of arrows should flow without any opposite turnings).

After we can draw a line from O to B and then $\overrightarrow{OB}$ vector equal to addition of $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$.

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \underline{a} + \underline{b}$$

Also we write this,

$$\text{If } \overrightarrow{OB} = \underline{a} + \underline{b}, \{ \overrightarrow{OA} = \underline{a} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{AB} = \underline{b} \}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB}}}$$

This is the Triangle law of vector additive.