

$$R_x = A_x + B_x, \quad R_y = A_y + B_y \quad (\text{components of } \vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}) \quad (1.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k} \\ \vec{B} &= B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k} \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \phi = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \phi \quad (\text{definition of the scalar (dot) product}) \quad (1.16)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z \quad (\text{scalar (dot) product in terms of components}) \quad (1.19)$$

$$C = AB \sin \phi \quad (\text{magnitude of the vector (cross) product of } \vec{A} \text{ and } \vec{B}) \quad (1.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_x &= A_y B_z - A_z B_y & C_y &= A_z B_x - A_x B_z & C_z &= A_x B_y - A_y B_x \\ && (\text{components of } \vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.25)$$