## MITOCW | MIT8_01F16_L00v04_360p

We now look at representing vectors by their magnitude and direction.
In this example, we have a force here.

We can represent this force by its magnitude, which is the length of the vector, and the angle from the x -axis going towards the $y$-axis.

We can also separately represent the velocity as a vector with its own magnitude and direction.

Notice that in this example the velocity is in a different direction than the force.

