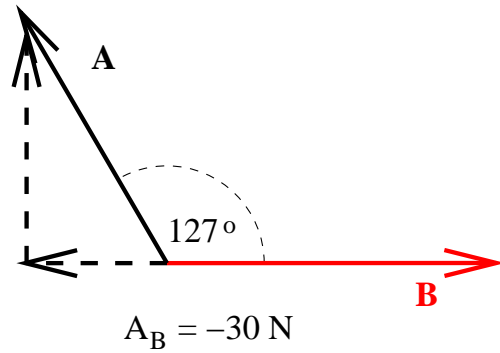
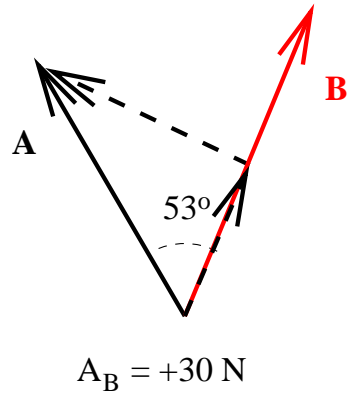
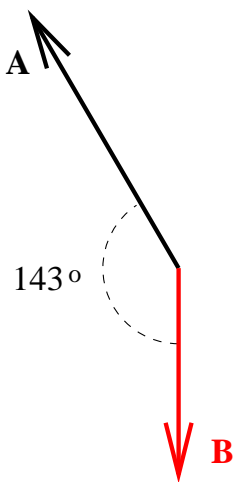


In every case your task is to find A_B , the component of \mathbf{A} in the direction of \mathbf{B} . These first two examples should give you the idea. The magnitude of \mathbf{A} is 50 N in every case. $A_B < 0$ when its direction is opposite to the direction of \mathbf{B} .

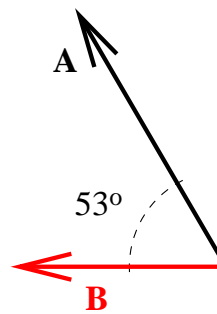


Try the following cases. The answers are on the next page.

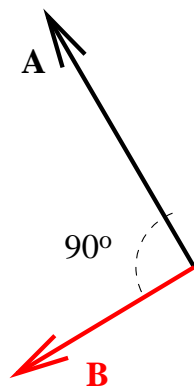
1.



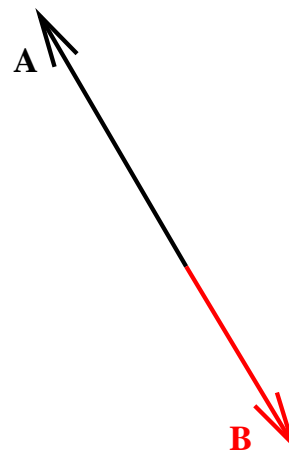
2.



3.



4.



1. -40 N
2. +30 N
3. 0 N
4. -50 N