Resultant Vectors

What is a resultant vector?

The Parallelogram Method $\quad \vec{u} + \vec{v}$

The Triangle Method $\quad \vec{u} + \vec{v}$
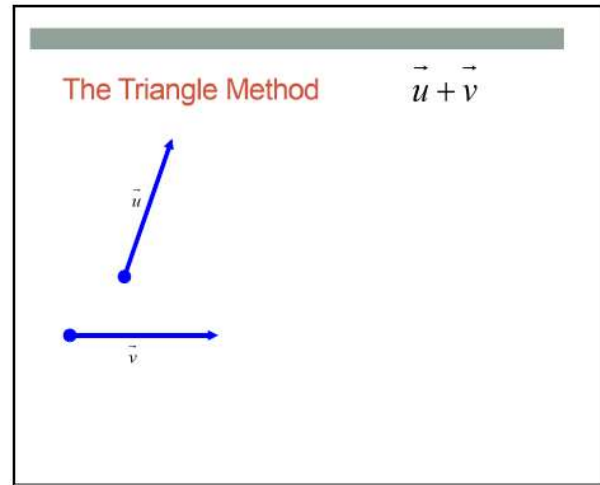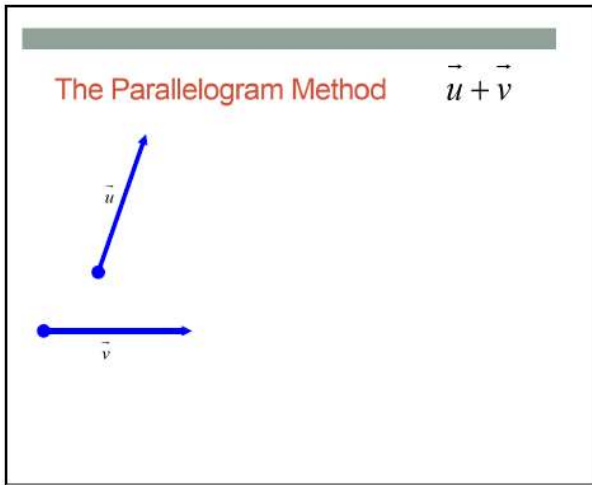
Example 1:
Given $\|\vec{v}\|$=5 and $\|\vec{w}\|$=9 and the angle between the two vectors is $\theta = 58^o$. Find …
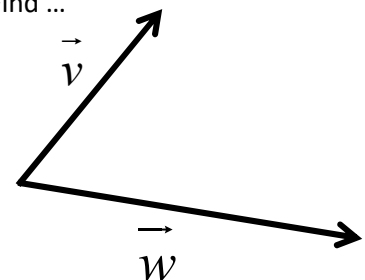a) the magnitude of the resultant
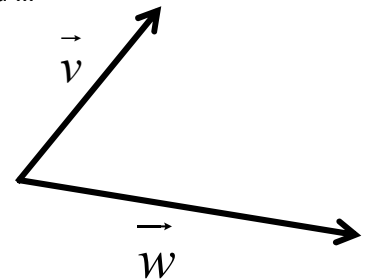
b) the measure of the angle between the resultant and $\vec{v}$.

Example 2:
Given $\|\vec{v}\|$=3 and $\|\vec{w}\|$=17 and the angle between the two vectors is $\theta = 132^o$. Find …
a) the magnitude of the resultant

b) the measure of the angle between the resultant and $\vec{v}$.