

Introduction of vector.

Physical quantities having magnitude, direction and obeying laws of vector algebra are called vectors.

Example: Displacement, velocity, acceleration, momentum, force, impulse, weight, thrust, torque, angular momentum, angular velocity *etc.*

If a physical quantity has magnitude and direction both, then it does not always imply that it is a vector. For it to be a vector the third condition of obeying laws of vector algebra has to be satisfied.

Example: The physical quantity current has both magnitude and direction but is still a scalar as it disobeys the laws of vector algebra.